

Rozsa, M.

4

✓ 1237. Mercea, V., and Rozsa, M. Measurement of high temperatures based on the variation of viscosity with temperature (in Rumanian). Acad. Repub. pop. Rom. Comun. S., 7, 1041-1049, 1955.

Phy. Authors cleverly arrange four capillary tubes in a bridge circuit. A null-measuring technique allows determining the temperature of one of the capillaries if the others are at a fixed temperature and the temperature dependence of viscosity of the gas flowing in the capillaries is known. A calibration of the device up to 800°C against a Ni-Cr-Ni thermocouple showed a sensitivity of 2 to 10°C, depending on the flow rate of gas. Authors believe that this apparatus may be used up to 2000°C and with the measuring capillary as far as 30 m from the rest of the capillary bridge.

M. A. Santalo, U.S.A.

Santalo

L 44616-66 EWP(w) EM

ACC NR: AT6033129

SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/66/053/03-/0327/0342

AUTHOR: Rozsa, M.--Rozha, M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

24
B-1

ORG: Scientific Institute for Buildings, Budapest

TITLE: Electrical analog models for bar structures

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 53, no. 3-4, 1966, 327-342

TOPIC TAGS: electric analog, civil engineering

ABSTRACT: Two electrical analogs, utilizing tension and intensity for moment and force, intensity and tension for displacement and rotation, and resistance and conductivity, respectively, for deflection of bar structures, were described and illustrated with circuit and block diagrams. The application of the analogs for hyperstatical structures consisting of straight bars was discussed. Orig. art. has: 10 figures, 7 formulas and 1 table. [Orig. art. in French] [JPRS: 36,645]

SUB CODE: 13, 09 / SUBM DATE: 26Dec63 / ORIG REF: 004 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1

blk

0920 0683

L 44614-56 EWF(W) EM
ACC NR: AT6033131

SOURCE CODE: HU/2504/66/053/03-/0359/0377

AUTHOR: Rozsa, M.--Rozha, M. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: Building Research Institute, Budapest

TITLE: Stability analysis of thin annular plates compressed along the outer or inner edge by uniformly distributed radial forces

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta technica, v. 53, no. 3-4, 1966, 359-377

TOPIC TAGS: thin plate, eigenvalue

ABSTRACT: The integro-differential equations of the buckled surface of annular plates compressed by uniformly distributed radial forces along the outer and the inner edges were derived and solved. The solution is facilitated by reducing the problem to the eigenvalue problem in the equation series involved. The values calculated for the critical compression forces were presented in diagrams and tables to facilitate computation. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 16 formulas and 5 tables. [Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 36,645]

SUB CODE: 13, 12 / SUBM DATE: 08Jul64 / OTH REF: 007

Card 1/1 blg

0920 0685

ROZSA, K.

"Method for Calculating Stresses on Framework Statically Undetermined",
p. 438 (TELEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE, Vol. 3, no. 3/9, Aug./Sept. 1953,
Budapest, Hungary).

Source: Monthly List of East European Accessions, LC, Vol. 3, no. 5,
May 1954/Uncl.

ROZSA, M., candidate of technical sciences

Iterative stability analysis of frameworks. Acta techn
Hung 46 no. 3/4:303-316 '64.

1. Hungarian Institute for Building Research, Budapest.

RÓZSA, M.

85. Differential equations of bent trusses (In French)

— M. Rózsa, (Acta Technicae Scientiarum Hungaricæ — Vol. 8, 1954, No. 3—4, pp. 277—291, 7 figs.)

The paper deals with close-mesh trusses subject to flexure and demonstrates that they can be replaced by plane plates of similar form without disturbing the conditions of equilibrium so that the deflections of the two structures will also be identical. The substituted plate is in general anisotropic, in some cases orthotropic or isotropic. The theory of elasticity often makes use of such substitutions; either the plates are replaced by a truss or, as in this paper, plates are substituted for a truss. The substitution of a truss for plates is customary mainly when, satisfied with numerical results, the structural

✓/2
DUE

17. *Richard*

analysis solves, instead, of the differential equation of the problem, that of the analogous range of trusses. The substitution of trusses by plates is dealt with in several books and articles which, however, treat only orthogonal frames. The present paper extends its investigations to rhombic and triangular trusses as well.

2/2
O. J. H.

ROZSA, M., Cand. of Techn. Sc.

Stability analysis of arches with vertical load. Acta techn
Hung 49 no.3/4:387-397 '64.

1. Hungarian Scientific Institute of Structural Engineering,
Budapest.

VASVARI, Jeno, Dr.; ROZSA, Maria, Dr.

Ellipsoid gastric ulcer. Orv. hetil. 90 no.52:1840-1841 28 Dec 58.

1. A Budapesti Fovarosi IV. ker. Karolyi Sandor Kozkorhaz (igazgato-
foorvos: Lazaritis Jeno dr.) Rontgenosztalyanak (foorvos: Jakob Mihaly
dr. egyet. m. tanar) es II. sz. Belgyogyasztanak (foorvos: Ujszassy
Laszlo dr.) kozlemenye.

(CONGESTIVE HEART FAILURE, compl.

peptic ulcer, ellipsoid, in prepyloric area (Hun))

(PEPTIC ULCER, case reports

ellipsoid ulcer in prepyloric area in congestive heart
failure (Hun))

ROZSA, M.

✓1695. MEASUREMENT OF HIGH TEMPERATURES BASED ON THE VARIATION OF
VISCOOSITY WITH TEMPERATURE. Marcea, V. and Rozsa, M. (Acad. Repub. Pop.,
Rom. Comun. 5, 1955, (7), 101-104; abstr. in Appl. Mech. Rev., Apr. 1956,
vol. 9, 175). The authors arrange four capillary tubes in a bridge conduit.
A nail measuring technique allows determining the temperature of one of the
capillaries if the others are at a fixed temperature and the temperature
dependance of viscosity of the gas flowing in the capillaries is known.
A calibration of the device up to 200°C against a Ni-Cr-Ni thermocouple showed
a sensitivity of 2° to 10°C, depending on the flow rate of gas. The apparatus
may be used up to 2000°C and with the measuring capillary as far as 30 m from
the rest of the capillary bridge. (L).

2

ROZSA, M.

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1mf.

FUNG

ot. Ultimate-load design of eccentrically loaded reinforced concrete columns of rectangular cross section —
M. Rozsa, Magyar Irodalmi Kiadó — Vol. 3, 1954, No. 7,
pp. 209-219, 16 figs.

Depending on the acting force and its eccentricity the following cases can be distinguished: (a) both the tensioned and the compressed side of the cross section is reinforced; (b) reinforcement is applied on the tensioned side only; (c) the reinforcement is under compression at either side; (d) only one side contains reinforcement under compression; (e) there is no (calculated) reinforcement. The cross sectional area of the reinforcement under compression and tension, respectively, is given by different formulae in each of the above cases but can also be directly read from a published diagram. A single procedure is described for determining the most economical cross sectional area of reinforcement for compressive forces of various magnitudes and eccentricity.

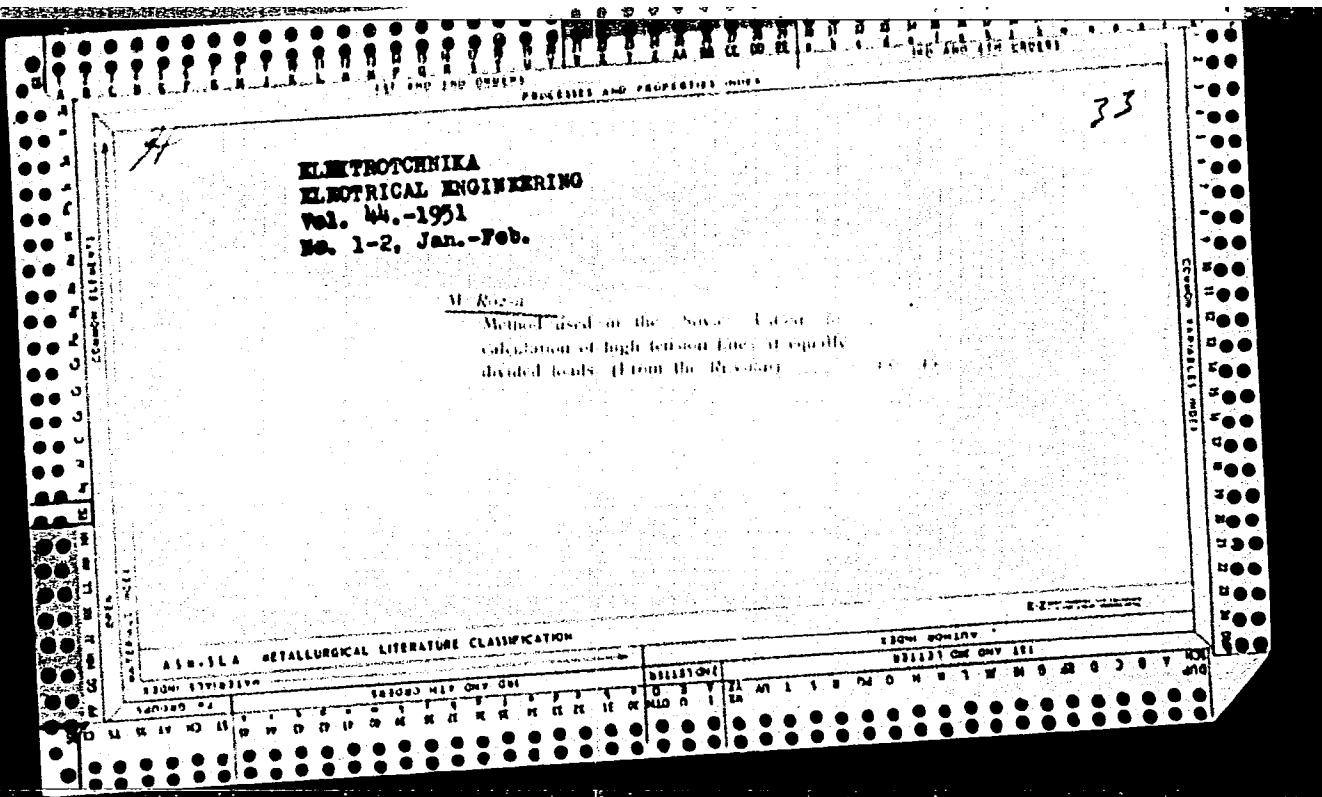
JGD 17

LAZARITS, Jeno, dr.; ROZSA, Maria, dr.

Studies on the microflora of the bile in patients with cholelithiasis.
Orv. hetil. 102 no. 38:1788-1790 17 S '61.

1. Fovarosi Karolyi Sandor Korhaz, Sebeszeti Osztaly es II Belosztaly,
Budapest.

(CHOLELITHIASIS microbiol) (BILE microbiol)



16,0200

S/044/62/000/011/001/064
A060/A000

AUTHOR: Péter Rózsa

TITLE: On a generalization of the theory of recursive functions for abstract sets of appropriate structure as domains of definition

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, no. 11, 1962, 9, abstract 11A62
(Acta math. Acad. scient. hung. 1962, v. 13, no. 1 - 2, 1 - 24;
German; summary in Russian) V3TEXT: First see RZhMat, 1962, 8A66. An arbitrarily specified ordered free holomorphic set H is somehow extended to the set of words H' and over that set H' an explicit form is given of a partial recursive, respectively general recursive function $f(y_1, \dots, y_r)$ defined over the set H in terms of a primitive-recursive set of equations of any computability in the corresponding sense. First this is done in the form $f(y_1, \dots, y_r) = u(\epsilon_w T(w, y_1, \dots, y_r))$, where $u(x)$ and $T(w, y_1, \dots, y_r)$ is a primitive recursive function, or relation defined in H' , and $\epsilon_w T(w, y_1, \dots, y_r)$ denotes any of the w words for which $T(w, y_1, \dots, y_r)$ holds, and is undefined for those y_1, \dots, y_r for

Card 1/3

S/044/62/000/011/001/064
A060/A000

On a generalization of the theory of

which such a w does not exist. Further, the author demonstrates that if the set H is computable, then in the explicit expression instead of $\epsilon_w T(w, y_1, \dots, y_r)$ one may write

$$\mu_w^W [T(w, y_1, \dots, y_r)],$$

which is a partially recursive function in H' and for those y_1, \dots, y_r for which a w with the property $T(w, y_1, \dots, y_r)$ exists it specifies a uniquely determined w (the first such term of a primitive recursive sequence w_0, w_1, \dots constructed from the words of H , which is denoted by W). In chapter IV the author proves that if a denumerable set H is a set of words, then it is possible to map the set H' on H in such a way that the explicit form be constructed in the set H of recursive functions itself. To be more precise, in that case we arrive at the explicit Kleene form

$$f(y_1, \dots, y_r) = f'(\mu_{\ddot{u}}^{\dot{U}} [f''(\ddot{u}, y_1, \dots, y_r) = \wedge]),$$

(where \wedge is the symbol for the empty word), where $f'(x)$ and $f''(\ddot{u}, y_1, \dots, y_r)$ are functions primitive recursive in H , and $\mu_{\ddot{u}}^{\dot{U}} [f''(\ddot{u}, y_1, \dots, y_r) = \wedge]$

Card 2/3

On a generalization of the theory of

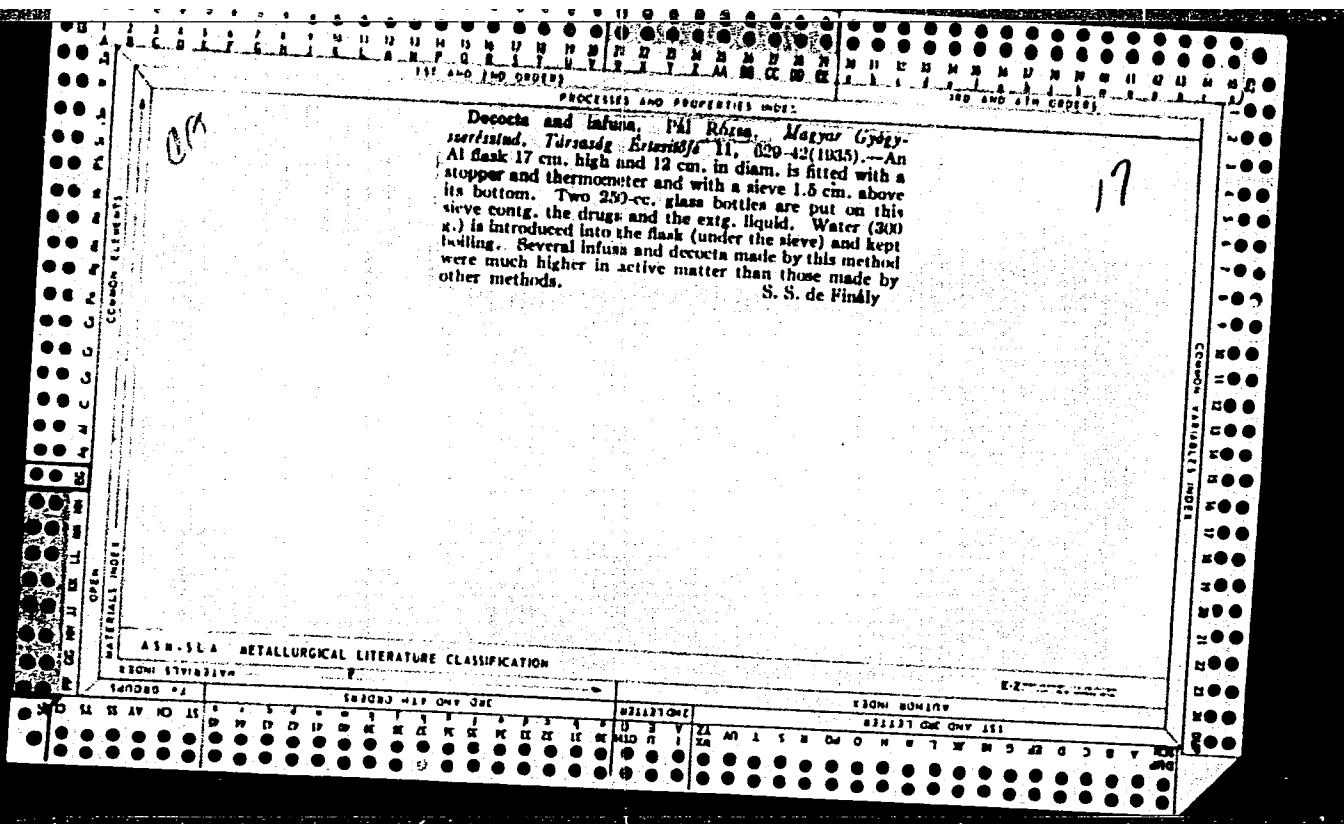
S/044/62/000/011/001/064
A060/A000

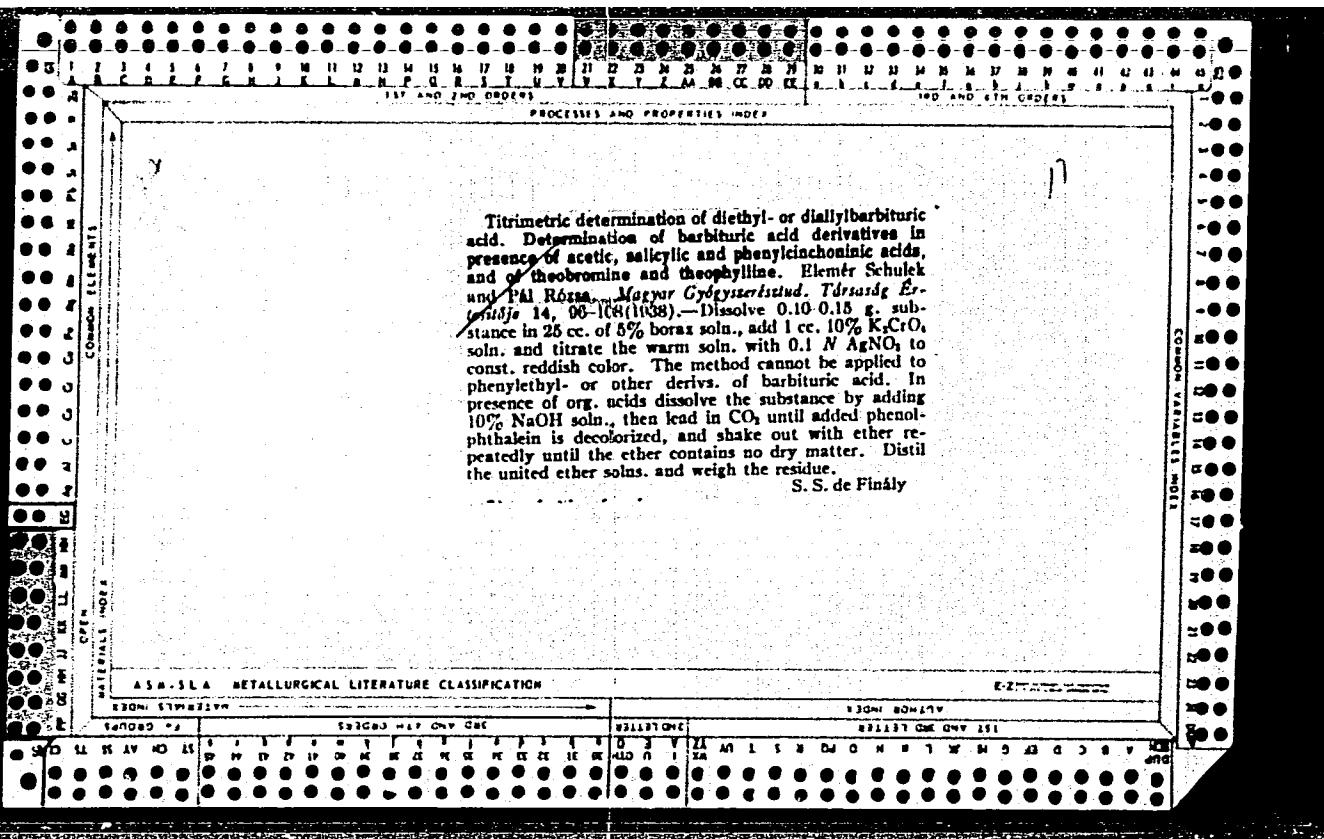
is a function partially recursive, or recursive in H. (The sequence U is obtained from the sequence W if all the terms of the latter are replaced by their images.) Also conversely, this explicit form always determines a partially recursive, or recursive function of H. Finally, the author indicates the possibility of a further investigation of this set of problems.

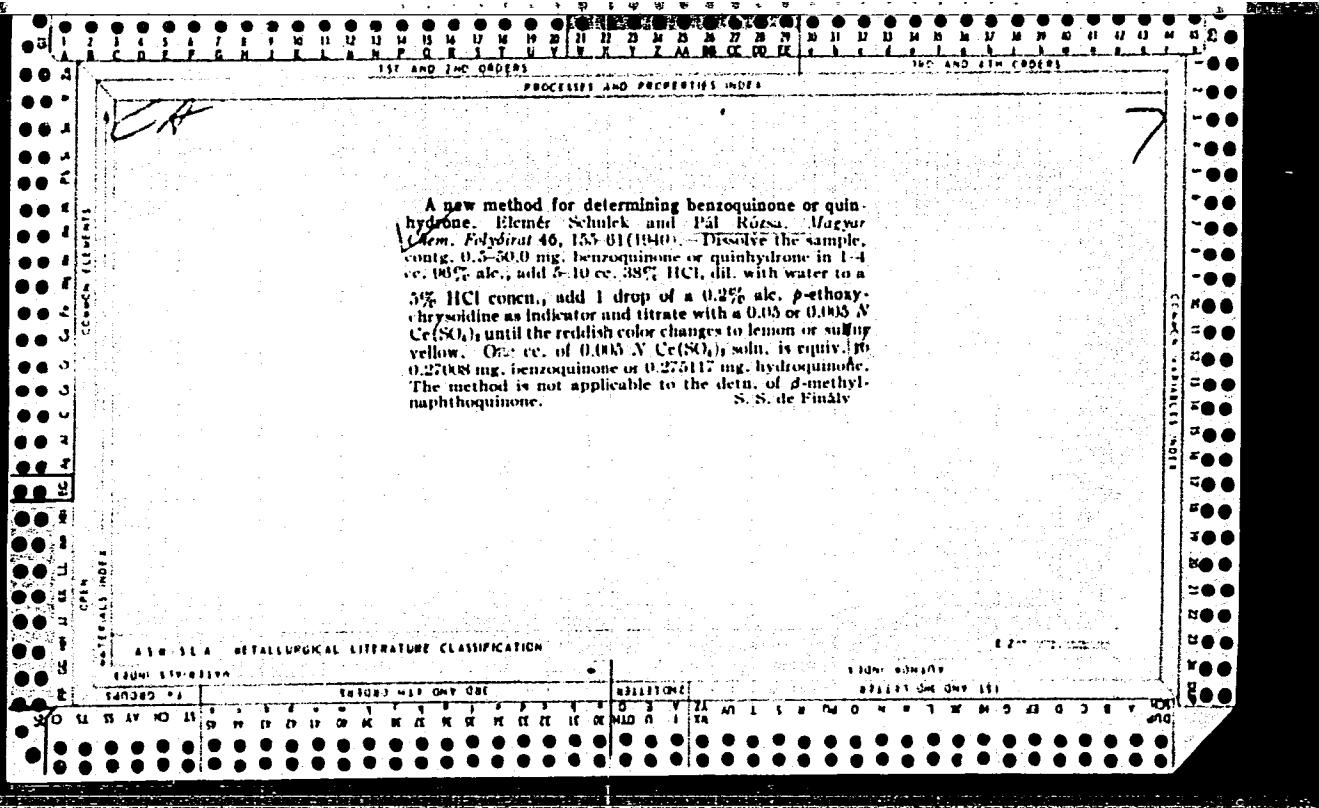
Author's summary

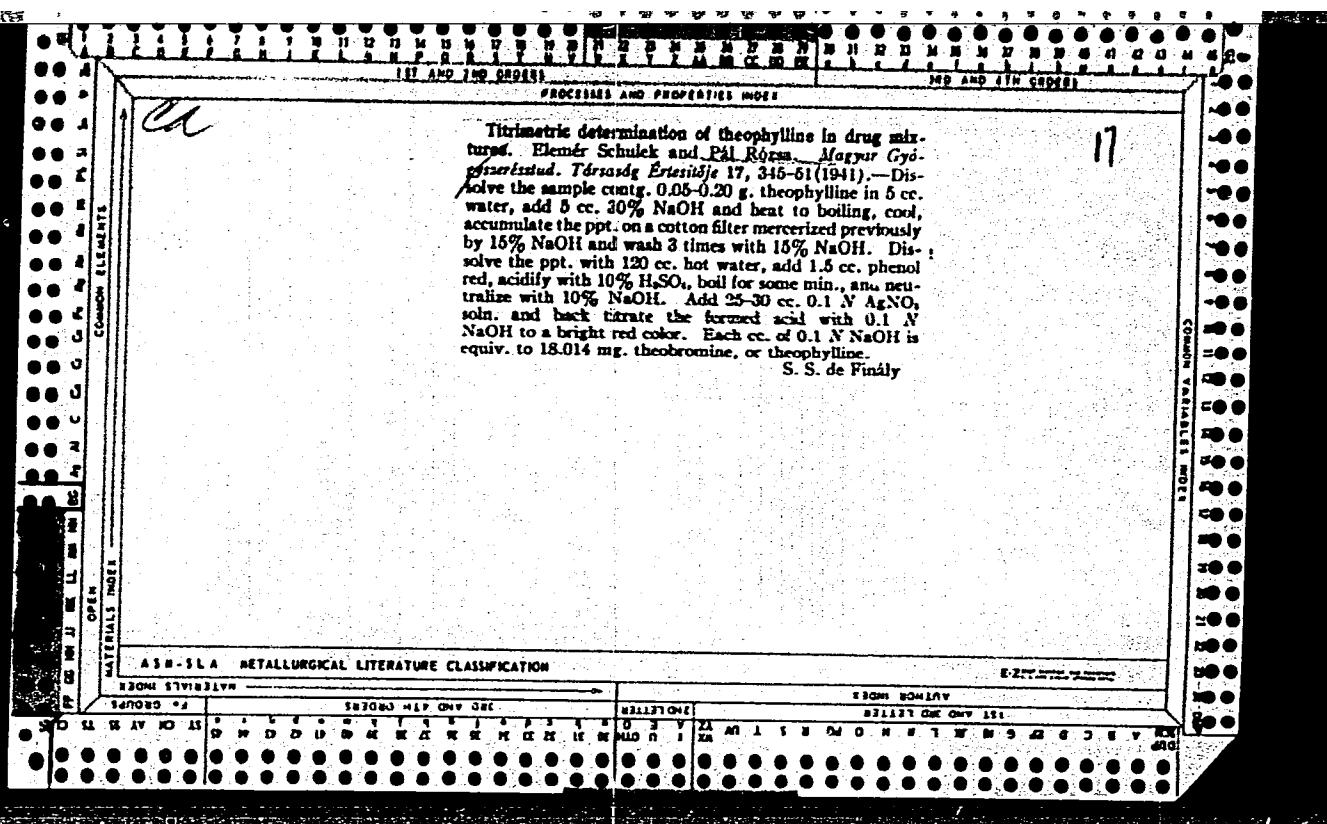
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

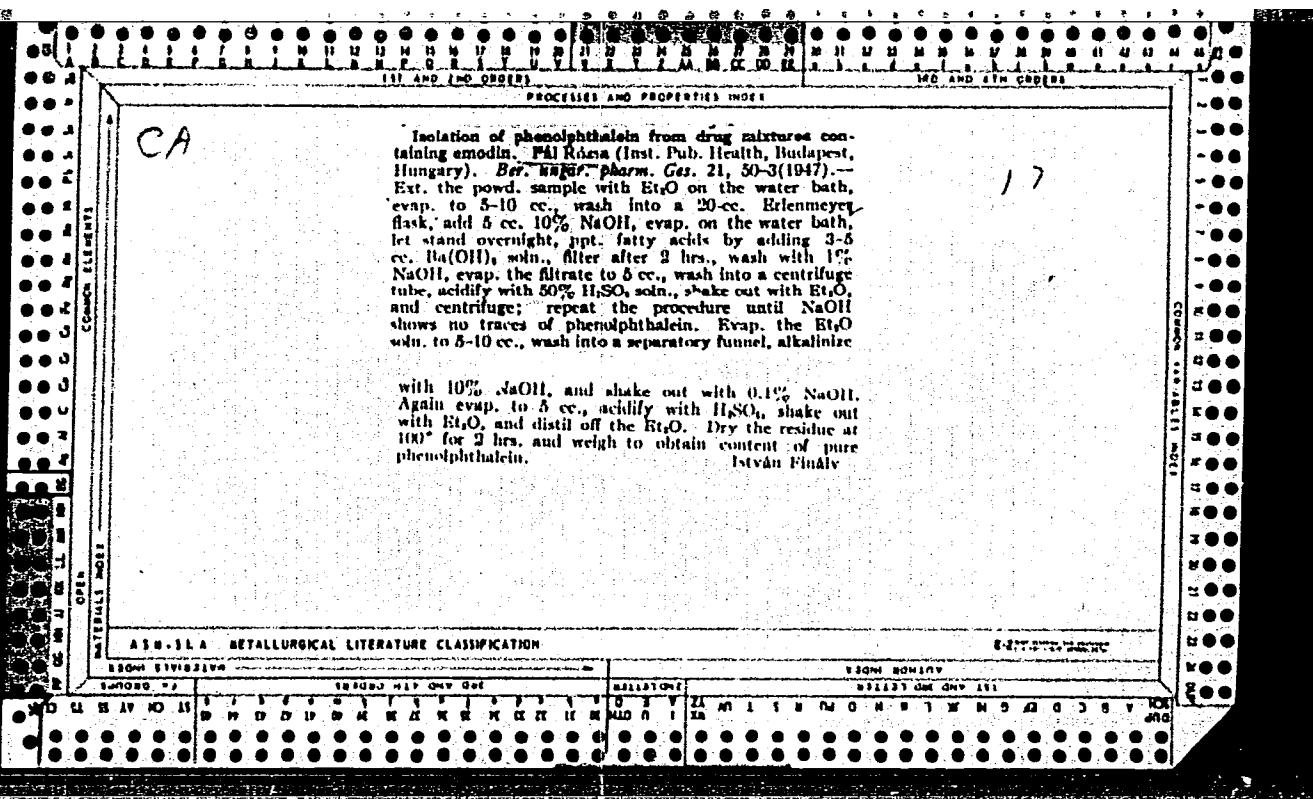
Card 3/3











		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
		1ST AND 2ND ORDERS		3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																	
<i>CA</i>		<p>Newer chemical investigation of some thermal waters of Budapest. Elemer Schulich and Pal Rosa. <i>Hidrol. Kataly.</i> 27, 69-79 (1947). In a special sampling app., the water is led for 10-15 min. through a 5-l. flask and the sample is taken in such a way that the gas content of the water is unchanged. To det. total oxidizable S, introduce about 0.15 g. solid NaOH into a special sampling flask, evacuate, and fill with water. Shake to convert any COS to sulfide, add 5 cc. of 0.01 N $\text{KH}(\text{IO}_3)_2$, and 5 g. KI, shake, add 10 cc. of 20% HCl, and titrate iodometrically. Det. sulfide S in another sampling flask by adding 20 cc. 20% HCl to 100 cc. water, or if the waters contain iron add 30 cc. of 38% HCl. To det. thiosulfate S, the sample is boiled with boric acid in a special flask to decomp. sulfides of alkali and alk. earth metals and to remove the H_2S formed; then thiosulfates are detd. iodometrically. To det. B and F, alkalize 100-1000 cc. water and evap. in Pt, dissolve the residue in concd. HCl, wash into a distg. app., make slightly alk. with 10% NaOH, acidify with 10% HCl, add 15 g. ZnCl_2 and 0.02 g. SiO_2, close the app. with glass stoppers treated with syrupy H_3PO_4, add 20 cc. MeOH through a funnel in the stopper, and distil up to 100°. Add 10 cc. more of MeOH and redistil, repeating this procedure 9 times. Add 1-2 grains of solid KOH to the distillate, evap., dissolve the residue in 5-6 cc. water, acidify with 10% HCl in presence of methyl red, filter into a 50-cc. Erlenmeyer flask, neutralize exactly with 0.02 N NaOH, add 30% mannitol soln., equiv. to 1 g. mannitol per 10 cc. of neutralized soln., and titrate with 0.02 N NaOH in presence of phenolphthalein. Each cc. is equiv. to 0.8561 mg. BO_3^-. Take up the boric acid-free residue in 5-6 cc. water, heat in a distg. app. to 100°, steam-distil at 100-180° until 300 cc. distillate is obtained, add 10% NaOH to the distillate, evap. in Pt to a vol. less than 10 cc., wash into the distg. app. once more, acidify with 10% HCl, add 15 g. ZnCl_2, and distil as previously. Neutralize the distillate to methyl red with 0.1 N NaOH, evap. in Pt, pass CO_2 over the dish, take up the residue with water, evap. to 1-5 cc., neutralize with 10% and 0.5% HNO_3 in presence of methyl red, add 1 drop 0.5% HNO_3, dil. to 10 cc. with water, and add 5 cc. of a 1% soln. of PbCl_2. After 24 hrs, filter on sintered glass, wash with water satd. with PbCl_2, then 3 times with 3 cc. 96% EtOH, and dry by sucking air through the filter for 10 min. The wt. of the PbCl_2 ppt. multiplied by 0.0720105 gives the content of P. Analyses are given of waters from numerous thermal springs of Hungary. István Fináv</p>																			
ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																					
FROM LIBRARY		FROM LIBRARY																			
SOURCE	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED	SEARCHED	INDEXED	FILED
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

C.A.

17

Tinctures available as substitutes for opium tincture
Pal, Rózsa, Gyógyszerészetiad. Etelek 22, 102-7(1948).
An ale, soln., prep'd. from ripe poppy seed containers after
removing seeds, has effects similar to morphine and con-
tains about 1% morphine. For the isolation of papaverine
and narcotine the method of Schulek-Szeghő (cf. C.A. 26,
5702) was modified. Five-10 ml. of the soln. contg.
ppn., is filtered after standing overnight, washed with H₂O
and with NaOAc, and then dissolved in 1% HCl. Excess
NH₄OH is added and the pptl. base shaken out with CHCl₃.
The soln. dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, distd., and the residue

weighed after drying at 103°. Original opium tinctures
had a total secondary alkaloid content of 0.020-1.100%,
including papaverine plus narcotine 0.228-0.397%. Similar
contents of substitutes were 0.155-0.250 and 0.082-
0.085%, resp. István Finály.

CA

17

The determination of ephedrine hydrochloride and codeine hydrochloride in drug mixtures in the presence of each other. Pál Rózsa. (State Hyg. Inst., Budapest). *Acta Pharm. Hung.* 23, 4-9 (1949).—Dissolve the sample in 2 ml. distd. water in a 100-ml. Erlenmeyer flask, shake with 50-60 ml. CHCl₃, add 10% NH₄OH or NaOH until litmus paper turns blue, then 2-3 drops more, shake, treat CHCl₃ layer with 10 g. anhyd. Na₂SO₄, pour off, leach 3 times with 15 ml. CHCl₃, evap. the combined CHCl₃ exts. on the water bath to 10 ml., add 20 ml. 0.02 N H₂SO₄, remove CHCl₃, traces on water bath, cool, and titrate with 0.02 N NaOH in the presence of methyl red; each ml. is equal to 7.414 mg. codeine-HCl. Now shake the titrated liquid with 20 ml. CHCl₃, make alk. with 10% NH₄OH or NaOH as above, leach 6 times with 15 ml. portions CHCl₃, treat combined CHCl₃ exts. with anhyd. Na₂SO₄, filter, remove solvent by evapn., treat on water bath to remove traces of solvent, add some drops CHCl₃ several times until traces of dimethylamine derived from decompd. ephedrine are removed, add 10 ml. 0.02 N H₂SO₄, and titrate in the presence of methyl red with 0.02 N NaOH. Difference of both titrations gives amt. of ephedrine-HCl. In another, more precise method one dissolves a substance contg. about 0.02 g. ephedrine and 0.02 g. codeine in 5 ml. 10% HCl in the alembic of a Schieck-Vastagh distng. app. (C.A. 27, 2001), adds some glass beads, refluxes slowly for 30 min., adds litmus paper and pumice

stone, and distils into 10 ml. 0.02 N H₂SO₄ (contg. 1 drop methyl red). Previously 10% NaOH was added to the distg. alembic until litmus paper turned blue. When 2-3 ml. remain in the distg. alembic one stops distn., adds 5 ml. distd. water, distills again, repeats this process 2-3 times, and titrates distillate with 0.02 N NaOH. Each ml. equals 4.032 mg. ephedrine-HCl. Now one shakes the alk. liquid in the distn. alembic with 50-60 ml. CHCl₃, adds 10-15 g. unhyd. Na₂SO₄, filters through fat free cotton, leaches with 15 ml. CHCl₃ 3 times, evaps. the combined CHCl₃ exts. on the water bath to 10 ml., adds 10 ml. 0.02 N H₂SO₄, removes CHCl₃ on the water bath, and titrates with 0.02 N NaOH. Each ml. equals 8.7118 mg. codeine-HCl.

István Finkly

1951

CA

17

New application of the permanganate pyramidone titration. E. Schulek and P. Rózsa (Univ. Budapest). *Acta Pharm. Intern.* 1, 127-31 (1950) (in German).—After hydrolysis of 0.04 g. of 1-phenyl-2,3-dimethyl-4-(*p*-aminophenylsulfonamido)-5-pyrazolone by boiling 30 min. in 70% H₂SO₄ and sepn. of the neutralized cleavage products by CHCl₃ extn., the sulfanilic acid is titrated bromatometrically (*C.A.* 31, 4619*) and the aminoantipyrine is titrated with KMnO₄ (*C.A.* 27, 1713). Dexter French

ROZSA, Pál

Chem Abstr. 54:

1-25-54

Pharmaceuticals.

Concentrate, Phenacetin

Cerimetric determination of pyramidone. Pál Rózsa

(Uyg. Inst., Budapest). Magyar Kém. Folyóirat 59, 220-3
(1953).—Finely pulverized substance (0.05 to 0.10 g.) dis-
solved in 25-100 ml. 12-15% H₂SO₄ is titrated with 0.1N
ceric(IV) sulfate in the presence of 1 drop ferroin. The
rate of oxidizing becomes gradually slower. Last drops are
added dropwise. Titration is terminated when the red
color does not reappear for 2 min. Excipients applied for the
prepn. of tablets do not interfere. The method can not be
used in the presence of morphine, salicylates, antipyrine,
phenacetin. István Finály

ROZSA, Pal, dr.

Quantitative determination of Solanacea alkaloids. Gyogyszeresz
10 no.1:6-8 1 Jan 55.

1. A Gyogyszeresz Szakcsoport Naggyulesen előadta: Pal Rozsa dr.
(PLANTS,
Solanaceae alkaloids, determ.)
(ALKALOIDS, determination,
Solanaceae alkaloids)

RÓZSA, P.

✓29. A new method for the quantitative determination
of aneurin — P. Rózsa. (*Mátyás Kéntál Folyóirat*
— Vol. 61, 1935, No. 4, pp. 122—125, 1 tab.)

The principles of the method are: (a) The quantity of ammonia formed during the sulphuric acid hydrolysis of the aneurin (I) — cleavage takes place in the methyl aminopyrimidine group — was determined after distillation. (b) The alkaline hydrolysis of compound I yields sulphide-sulphur due to the cleavage of the thiazole ring and can be measured as sulphuric acid after oxidation. Experimental procedure: I was extracted with ethanol from the sample (pills, etc.) and after evaporation of the solvent the residue was hydrolyzed with 50% sulphuric acid solution. After the treatment was completed the mixture was made alkaline and the ammonia liberated was absorbed into a known volume of 0.02 N sulphuric acid solution. Excess acid was titrated with 0.02 N sodium hydroxide. The amount of I present is yielded by the following formula: 1 ml of 0.02 N sulphuric acid solution corresponds to 6.743 mg of compound I. Potassium bromide solution, 50% sulphuric acid solution and a known volume of 0.1 N potassium bromate solution were added to the mixture remaining after the ammonia was distilled off. The solution thus prepared was left to stand for 30 minutes and after the addition of potassium iodide solution the liberated iodine was measured with a 0.1 N solution of sodium thiosulphate. The quantity of I present was calculable. 1 ml of 0.1 N potassium bromate solution corresponded to 4.214 mg of compound I. Mean error of the procedure was $\pm 1.3\%$ if I was present in quantities of 10 to 40 mg.

CH

RÓZSA, P.

Remarks about the spectrum analysis of a stochastic matrix.

p. 199 (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Matematikai és Fizikai Osztály. Közleményei.
Vol. 7, no. 2, 1957. Budapest, Hungary)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958

Rozsa, P.

H-2

COUNTRY : Hungary
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 20 1959, No. 71691

AUTHOR : Jung, G.; Rozsa, P.; Sarkany, G.

TITLE : Determination of the Number of Theoretical
Steps of Countercurrent SeparationORIG. PUB. : Magyar tud. akad. Mat. kutato int. kozi.,
1957 (1958), 2, No 3-4, 227-245ABSTRACT : As a general study model of rectification
apparatus, absorbers, and extractors, there is considered
a countercurrent extractor comprising n steps, with the
feed-inflow to the k step. The system of equations for
determination of the number of theoretical steps n is
derived on the basis of the balance of materials for each
step, with the following assumptions: the phase equilibrium
curve can be replaced by a broken line; operating line of
the process is a straight line; the infowing mixture be-
comes distributed between the 2 currents in a definite
ratio. The system of equations is solved for specific
instances that are of practical importance. It is noted

CARD: 1/2

~~REFS~~ ROZSA, Pal

HUNGARY / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and H
Their Application, Part 3. - Drugs, Vitamins,
Antibiotics.

Abjs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 61967.

Author : Pal Rozsa.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Colorimetric Determination of Antipyrine in Pres-
ence of Pyramidon in Medicinal Power Mixtures.

Orig Pub : Acta Pharmac. hung., 1957, 27, No 6, 246 - 256.

Abstract : The method is based on the fact that a condensa-
tion reaction between the weakened OH group
in the antipyrine molecule and 4-dimethylamino-
benzaldehyde is observed in a hydrochloric
medium under optimum conditions. The colora-
tion intensity of the condensation product fol-

Card 1/2

59

Rozsa, P.

Country : HUNGARY H-17
Category : Chemical Technology. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins.
 Antibiotics
Abs. Jour : Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 14, 1959, No 50723
Author : Rozsa, P.
Institute : -
Title : Colorimetric Determination of Certain Powdered
 Medicinal Substance Mixtures, Containing
 Primary Aromatic Amino-Groups
Orig Pub. : Acta pharmac. hung., 1958, 28, No 1,-2, 1-18
Abstract : Described is a method, based on the ability
 of amino-groups to condense under certain
 conditions with 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde
 forming colored compounds, similar to Schiff's
 bases. Color intensity of solutions of the
 obtained compounds follows the Lambert-Beer's
 law. The method permits a direct determination
 of sulfanylamide, sulfamethylthiazole, phena-
 cetine, and acetanilide in a pure form or in
 a mixture with other medicinal substances,
Card: 1/2

Country :

H17

COUNTRY : HUNGARY
CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application. Pharmaceuticals. Vitamins. Antibio*
ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 61837

AUTHOR : Rozsa, P.

INSTITUTE : -
TITLE : Photometric Determination of Hypophosphite in "Sirupus Hypophosphorus".

ORIG. PUB. : Acta pharmac.hung., 1958, 28, No 4, 145-150

ABSTRACT : The determination is based on the reaction of phosphorous acid salts with $(\text{NH}_4)_6\text{Mo}_7\text{O}_{24} \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ in an acid medium with the formation of molybdic acid. Reduction of the latter results in the formation of a colored (in blue color) solution, the neutralization of which is proportional to the concentration of phosphorus. 0.1-0.2 gr of syrup [3.5% $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)$] are treated in a "kel'dal" tube with 2 ml of conc. H_2SO_4 and 2 ml H_2O_2 , and

*tics.

Card:

1/2

ROZSA, Pal; SARKANY, Gyorgy

Determination of the theoretical stage number of countercurrent
distributive chemical unit operations. II. Mat kut kozl MTA 4 no.3/4:
277-297 '59. (EEAI 9:9)

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Vegyipari Muveletek es Hepek tanszek.
(Chemical industries)

16(1), 16(2), 24(5)

AUTHOR: Rozsa, P.

SOV/42-14-4-19/27

TITLE: On the Application of Box Matrices in the Mechanics of
Corpuscular Systems

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi matematicheskikh nauk, 1959, Vol 14, Nr 4, pp 207-212 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At first it is shown that for the investigation of forced oscillations of a rectangular corpuscular membrane the coefficient matrix has a form suitable for calculations. The author essentially uses a result of Egerváry [Ref 2]. Then an older result of Routh [Ref 4] is generalized to the two-dimensional case: If the frequency of the forced oscillation of a rectangular membrane is $\geq \frac{2}{T} \sqrt{2}$, then the periodic solution of the motion equation yields oscillations for which the deviations of the neighboring particles combined with each other by elastic forces, always have opposite signs (chess-board-like arrangement of the signs of the deviations). There are 3 figures, and 4 non-Soviet references, of which 2 are Hungarian, and 2 English.

SUBMITTED: November 13, 1958

Card 1/1

ROZSA, Pal

Jeno Egervary (1891-1958); an obituary. Mat kozl MTA 10 no.1:1-3 '60.
(EEAI 9:10)

(Egervary, Jeno)
(Mathematicians, Hungarian)

JANOSSY, Lajos; LEE, Anna; ROZSA, Pal

Estimate of the parameter of the Coulomb scattering on the
ground of measurements performed in photoemulsions. Mat kut
kozl MTA 6 Series B no.4:467-497 '61.

1. Kozponti Fizikai Kutato Intezet (for Janossy).

ROZSA, Pal

Approximate solution of the Poisson's equations. Mat lapok
13 no.1/2:208-209 '62.

FREY,T.; ROZSA,P.

Convergency speed of the difference method of the Poisson and
biharmonic differential equation. Periodica polytechn eng 4 no.4:
385-422 '60. (EEAI 10:6)

1. Lehrstuhl fur Mathematik der Technischen Universitat, Budapest.
(Differential equations)

ROZSA, Pál

Detection of acid (acetic acid, hydrochloric acid) soluble barium compounds present in barium sulfate as contaminating substances. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.2:61-67 Mr '65

ROZSA, Pal

A new method for the determination of physostigmine salicylate,
scopolamine bromide and atropine base. Acta pharm. Hung. 35
no.4:175-178 Jl'65.

ROZSA, PETER

Rekursive Funktionen. Budapest, Akademiai Kiado, 1951. 206 p.
(Recursive functions. In German. bibl., table)

Péter Rózsa Peter

* Péter, Rózsa. Rekursive Funktionen.

Vorlesungen. V. u. 1951. 206 pp.

This is the first book to appear on the theory of recursive functions, a topic of central interest to the foundations of mathematics and one which aroused general interest in its application to the incompleteness of arithmetic systems in the work of Gödel. While the author devotes one section to the history and applications of the theory and the final three sections to topics primarily of foundational interest, her major concern is the arithmetic aspect of the subject, especially the classification of types of recursive functions and theorems on the reduction of the schemata required to generate various classes of functions. In this field the book will be a valuable and authoritative reference work. The study proceeds through the consideration of primitive recursive functions to general recursive functions, discussing in detail the scale of k -fold recursive functions. A large part of the theory is made up of the author's own work which has appeared in a series of papers since 1932.

The sections of the book are as follows: (1) Familiar examples of functions defined by recursion from various portions of mathematics. (2) The concepts of primitive recursive function and predicate and the familiar results on bounded quantification. (3-6) Discussion of various types of recursive definition such as course-of-values and simultaneous recursion and recursion in several variables. These and other types are shown to be reducible to primitive recursion. (7) Reduction of the schemata required to define the class of primitive recursive functions. An account is given of the work of Robinson [Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. 53, 925-942 (1947); these Rev. 9, 221] showing that recursions

can be limited to iterations of one place functions on 0 using three additional functions. (8) The author characterizes as arithmetic functions, those which can be built up from addition, multiplication, and natural-number subtraction and division. It is shown that the iteration of the power function gives a primitive recursive function with values which increase more rapidly than those for any elementary function. (9) This approach is extended to give the Ackermann function which is recursive but not primitive recursive. (10-14) Discussion of k -fold (eingeschachtelte) recursion and the relation of these to functions defined by transfinite recursion. A diagonal argument shows that $(k+1)$ -fold recursions are not reducible to k -fold recursions. This work appeared in the author's recent paper [J. Symbolic Logic 15, 248-272 (1950); these Rev. 12, 469]. In these sections the author also discusses recursions of higher order involving functions with functions rather than numbers as values. Finally a normal form for k -fold recursion is established.

Source: Mathematical Reviews.

Vol 13 No 5

Card 1 of 2

[Reviewer's note] This last result permits an immediate extension to the problem of an assigned boundary condition for the exterior region. With the solution of the problem of the total reflection of a source known there is required only a judicious choice of three sources in order to construct the three vectors of a dyadic Green's function. This was noted explicitly by J. Schwinger (unpublished notes), and others and is contained inherently in several papers of H. Weyl. Moreover, it appears possible to use such Green's functions to prove the first results of the author's paper without the somewhat unnatural assignment of both magnetic and electric currents at every step. There is, however, not much to recommend such a change from the point of view of the Fredholm theory where n equations are no more trouble than one.] W. K. Saunders (Washington, D. C.)

Source: Mathematical Reviews.

Vol. 13 No. 5

1/2 CM

get

ROZSA, P.

"Discussion on the situation of research in applied mathematics." p. 566. (Magyar
Technika, Vol. 8, no. 9, Sept 53, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Unclassified

LEVAI, Zoltan, dr., a műszaki tudományok kandidátusa, tanszékvezető egyetemi docens; ROZSA, Sandor, okleveles gépesz-es gazdasági mérnök

Change in the description of devaluation of motor vehicles in connection with the surface quality of road pavements.
Kozl tud sz 14 no. 4:156-162 Ap '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute for Automobile Transportation (for Rozsa).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445730005-2

RO183, Sender

Vibrates in the gaffer amplifier, etc. Radintacorder 14 no. 11128
190 sp 164.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445730005-2"

S.ROZSA, Katalin; GRAUL, Christa

Is serotonin responsible for the stimulating effect of the extracardial nerve of Helix pomatia? Biol kozl 12 no.1:49-59 '64.

1. Research Institute of Biology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Tihany.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445730005-2

ROZSA, Sandor

Foreign magnetophones. Radioteknika 14 no.12:472 D '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445730005-2"

ROZSA, Sandor

A 3-watt good quality amplifier to increase the audibility
of magnetophones. Radiotechnika 14 no.11:410 N '64.

ROZSA, Sandor, okleveles gepesz- es gazdasagi mernok

Economic analysis of repair and waiting time problems of motor vehicles in repair and service plants. Kozl tud sz 15 no.2:78-82 F '65.

1. Scientific Research Institute of Automobile Transportation,
Budapest.

ROZSA, Sandor

Foreign-made magnetophones. Radioteknika 15 no.1:3 of cover
Ja '65.

ROZSA, Sandor

Vibrato in the guitar amplifier. Pt. 2. Radiotechnika 14 no. 6:
208-211 Je '64.

ROZSA, Sandor

Technical application of radioactive isotopes. Pt.2.
Radiotekhnika 13 no.7:248-249 Jl '63.

ROZSA, Sandor

A simple signal generator from 150 kHz to 25 MHz. Radioteknika
13 no.5:168-169 My '63.

ROZSA, Sandor

Technical application of radioactive isotopes. Radioteknika
13 no.5:190-191 My '63.

ROZSA, Sandor

Transistor-battery magnetophone; novelties. Radioteknika
12 no.6:168-169 Je '62.

ROZSA, Sandor

Do it yourself; transistor audion grade. Radioteknika 12
no.9:309-310 S '62.

ROZSA, Sandor

Sensitive valve voltmeter; measurement technique. Radioteknika
12 no.9:302-304 S '62.

ROZSA, Sandor

Wind-band RC generator from 10 Hz to MHz; measurement technique.
Radiotekhnika 12 no.7:222-224 J1 '62.

ROZSA, Sandor

Wide-range impulse oscilloscope; measuring technique. Radioteknika
12 no.4:114-116 Ap '62.

GATI, Tibor, dr.; GERGELY, Karoly, dr.; ROZSA, Sandor, dr.

Blood pressure reading in premature infants. Orv.hetil. 101 no.44:
1557-1559 30 0.'60.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet es Schopf-
Merei Agoston Koraszulo-Koraszulott Korh dz.
(BLOOD PRESSURE)
(INFANT PREMATURE)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445730005-2

ROZSA, Sandor

Technical application of radioactive isotopes. Radiotekhnika 13
no.8:286-287 Ag '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001445730005-2"

ROZSA, Sander

Technical application of radioactive isotopes. Pt. 4.
Radiotekhnika 13 no.10:378-379 0 163.

ROZSA, Walko, Dr.

Osteitis condensans ilii. Magy. radiol. 10 no. 1:32-40 Mar 58.

1. Az Orszagos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet (igazgato: Farkas Karoly dr.)
Rontgen Osztalyanak (foorvos: Fulop Jozsef dr.) kozlemenye.

(OSTEITIS, diag.

osteitis condensans ilii, x-ray (Hun))

RIGO, J.; SZELENYI, I.; Technische Assistenten: JONA, M.; ROZSAHEGYI, B.

Effect of magnesium on neurogenic and dietary hypertension
in rats. Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 24 no.2:253-259 '63.

1. Pathophysiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universi-
tat, Budapest.

(MAGNESIUM) (HYPERTENSION)
(DIET) (HEART DISEASES)

RIGO, Janos; SZELENYI, Istvan. Technikai asszisztensek: JONA, Margit;
ROZSAHEGYI, Beatrix.

Effect of magnesium on experimental hypertension in rats.
Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no.1:24-27 Ja'64.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.

RIGO, Janos; SOS, Jozsef; technikai asszisztens: JONA, Margit; ROZSAHEGYI,
Beatrix

The effect of magnesium on kidney lesions caused by a cardiopathogenic
diet. Kiserl. orvostud. 15 no.1:42-45 F '63.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.
(KIDNEY DISEASES) (MAGNESIUM) (DIET)
(HEART DISEASE)

RIGO, Janos; SZELENYI, Istvan; Technikai asszisztanek: SCHNELL, Maria;
ROZSAHEGYI, Beatrix; JONA, Margit

The role of magnesium in an alimentary cardiomyopathy compli-
cated by disturbances of the nervous system. Kiserl. orvostud.
15 no.6:587-591 D '63!

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.
(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT) (CALCIUM, DIETARY)
(SODIUM) (PHOSPHATES) (CHOLESTEROL)
(VITAMIN D2)

ROZSAHEGYI, Gyorgy

What do hotel workers expect from sanitary engineers and what
are the experiences of operation in the Hotel Royal. Epuletgepeszet
11 no.4:123-126 S '62.

ACC NR: AP7000042

(N)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/66/000/006/0386/0390

AUTHOR: Roth, B. (Prague); Rozsahegyi, I.

ORG: Clinic of Neurology, /directed by Academician K. Henner/, Faculty of General Medicine, K U., Prague (Neurologicka klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi KU); State Institute for Industrial Medicine /directed by Prof. Dr. M. Timar/, Budapest (Statni ustav pracovniho lekarstvi)

TITLE: An EEG study of caisson disease

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 6, 1966, 386-390

TOPIC TAGS: central nervous system, electroencephalography, caisson disease, decompression sickness, naval medicine, NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASE

ABSTRACT: A total of 107 personnel working in diving bells were given EEG examinations. The following conclusions were drawn: 1) In workers not yet affected by caisson disease, the incidence of EEG abnormalities was slightly higher than normal; 2) in workers affected by decompression and exhibiting osteoarthritic symptoms, the incidence of EEG abnormalities was higher than in the first group; 3) in workers with a pure labyrinthine form of decompression sickness, the incidence of EEG abnormalities was 50%; 4) in workers exhibiting the central nervous system form of decompression sickness, the incidence of EEG abnormalities was 66.7%. Most EEG's taken from this group indicated that the medulla oblongata and diencephalon were

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7000042

affected. When decompression sickness affected the spine and rhombencephalon, EEG's indicated injury to higher sections of the central nervous system. EEG changes attributable to decompression injury improve in the course of years. However, only in very exceptional cases does complete EEG normalization take place. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [WA-N67-2]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun65/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP/000013

(N)

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0082/66/000/006/0391/0395

AUTHOR: Rozsahegyi, I. (Budapest)

ORG: State Institute for Industrial Medicine /directed by Prof. Dr. M. Timar/,
Budapest (Statni ustav pracovniho lekarstvi)

TITLE: The neurological form of caisson disease

SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska neurologie, no. 6, 1966, 391-395

TOPIC TAGS: decompression sickness, caisson disease, naval medicine,
~~naval medicine~~
~~central nervous system~~

ABSTRACT: On the basis of his own observations, the author discusses the central nervous system symptoms of decompression sickness. Four forms of central nervous system involvement are observed: 1) dispersed focal lesions of the central nervous system; 2) multiple lesions of the cerebral hemispheres and upper medulla oblongata; 3) injury to the rhombencephalon; and 4) injury to the spinal cord. The acute as well as the chronic secondary forms of the disease are considered. The author stresses as the incidence of automatic and mental changes caused by decompression sickness, as well as the variability of the clinical aspects of this sickness. [WA-N67-2]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun65/ OTH REF: 001/

Card 1/1

ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.

Educational reform and the problem of textbooks. Orv. hetil.
105 no.34;1626-1627 23 Ag '64.

Poisonings

HUNGARY

SOOS, Gabor, Dr., ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, Dr., and ROMAN, Eva, Dr.,
National Institute for Labor Hygiene (Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi In-
tezet)[location not given].

"Our Diagnostic and Prognostic Experiences Regarding the Administration
of Ca-EDTA in Case of Lead Poisoning"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 30, 24 Jul 1966, pp 1413-1416.

Abstract: The test developed involved the determination of the amount of lead excreted after the administration of 2 g of EDTA intravenously in 24 hours. The test is based on EDTA's ability to form complexes with the lead in the system. The test was given to various individuals some of whom were healthy and some of whom had been subjected to lead poisoning. The average amount of lead secreted in the case of poisoned individuals was 4076 γ, on the average. Healthy people scored 650 γ or less. The significance of the test in diagnostic and prognostic practice was discussed. 41 references, including 6 Hungarian, 11 German, 1 Czechoslovak, and 23 Western.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / HUNGARY

ROZSAHEGYI, I.; State Institute of Occupational Medicine, Budapest,
Chief Prof Dr M. TIMAR. [Original version not given].

"Neurological Form of the Decompression Disease."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Neurologie, Vol 29, No 6, Nov 66, pp
391 - 395

Abstract [Author's English summary modified]: Survey of author's experience in treatment of decompression disease is presented. There appear to be 4 types of the disease: disperse focal lesions of the CNS, a syndrome of multiple lesions of the cerebral hemispheres and the upper brain stem, a syndrome of affection of the rhombencephalon, and a spinal cord syndrome. Acute, primary, and secondary chronic forms of the disease are discussed. Frequency of vegetative and mental changes and the variability of the clinical picture of this affection are described. 1 East German reference. (Manuscript received 16 Jun 65).

ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.

Vocational rehabilitation of heart patients. Munkavedelem 9
no.7/9:52-56 '63.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

KENEDI, I.; ROZSAHEGYI, I.; FABER, V.

The effect of decompression in acute and chronic experiments.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. hung. 23 no.2:199-204 '63.

1. Hungarian Army Medical Corps and National Institute for Labour
Hygiene, Budapest.

(ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE) (MYOCARDIUM) (HISTOLOGY)
(CORONARY VESSELS) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS)

DEAK, P.; ROZSAHEGYI, I.; DAVAI, J.

Spontaneous formation of a fissure of the joint in caisson workers.
Acta med. hung. 8 no.2:125-131 1955.

1. Rontgenologische Abteilung der Poliklinik Peterfy Sandor Utca
und Klinische Abteilung des Landesinstituts für Arbeitsmedizin,
Budapest.

(KNEE, pathology,
in caisson workers, form. of fissure)

(DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS,
knee fissure in caisson workers)

HUNGARY

KENEDI, Istvan, ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, and FABER, Viktor, of the Hungarian Army Medical Corps and National Institute for Labor Hygiene [original-language version not given] in Budapest.

"The Effect of Decompression in Acute and Chronic Experiments"

Budapest, Acta Physiologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 23, No 2, 1963, pp. 199-204.

Abstract: [English article; authors' English summary] The electrocardiogram (ECG) changes accompanying exposure to 3.3 atmospheres, as well as the 'locking-in' and 'locking-out' (increase and decrease of atmospheric pressure), and the histological pattern of the heart muscle were studied in guinea-pigs. During rapid decompression following four hours saturation, two guinea-pigs died, two developed tonic-clonic convulsions, and three showed no change. In 77 percent of the experiments ECG changes (severe disturbance of conduction, appearance of Q_L, inversion of T, and so-called 'labile-ECG) were found on decompression. Histological

1/2

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ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.

Rehabilitation in ulcers. Munkavedelem 8 no.10/12:40-43
'62.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.

*

HUNGARY

ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, Dr.; National Institute of Labor Hygiene (Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet).

"The Role of the Night Sanitarium in Rehabilitation."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 33, 18 Aug 1963, pages 1564-1565.

Abstract: The author discusses the needs of psychiatric patients after medical rehabilitation. It is important that work and emotional stresses be increased gradually, according to individual needs. Since the gradual increase of working hours and responsibilities is impractical, the best alternative is offered by the night institutions. The stresses of the home are excluded there and ample time is available for rest, sports and rehabilitation. The role of the physician is discussed. A 3-4 weeks stay in these institutions is proposed. The establishment of such sanitariums is advocated. No references.

1/1

- 10 -

ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.,; KENEDI, Istvan, dr.

Electrocardiographic examinations of caisson-workers. Orv.
hetil. 96 no.36:994-998 4 Sept 55.

1. Az Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet (igazgato: Timar Miklos
dr) es a Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgatalanak kozl.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY,

of caisson workers)

(DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS, manifestations,

ECG of caisson workers)

[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]
[Redacted]

Author: [Redacted], Dr.; State Labor Hygiene Institute
Minsk, Sov. Rep. Belarus; Dr. Svetlana Tsvetkova,
B. N. V. Tsvetkova, M. S. Tsvetkova.

Abstract: [Redacted] mentioning, a newer industrial hazard.¹

Source: British Medical Journal, Vol. 187, No. 2, Jun 03, pages 167-168.

Abstract: [Redacted] [Author's Hungarian summary] The authors report a case of
[Redacted] [Redacted] poisoning, the first reported case in Hungary.
[Redacted] [Redacted] increased incidence of synthetic materials, the increased occi-
[Redacted] [Redacted] sibility of isocyanate poisoning can be expected in the future. The
[Redacted] [Redacted] cumulative symptoms of the disease, coughing, bronchitis, asthmatic
[Redacted] [Redacted] attacks, inflammation of the eye, headaches, insomnia, vomiting,
[Redacted] [Redacted] diarrhea, might be encountered by general practitioners in the
[Redacted] [Redacted] future. [Redacted] Western, [Redacted] European references.

ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.

Role of clinicians in the rehabilitation. Orv.hetil. 101 no.32:
1117-1120 7 Ag '60.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet, Klinikai Osztaly.
(REHABILITATION)

ROZSAHEGYI, I.

Budapesti Pazmany Peter Tudomnayegyetem IIIsz. Belklinikajának és Weiss Manfred Acel- és Femmuvek NV. Uzemorvosi Rendeljének Kozlemenye. Munkaartalmak pathogenesise és megelőzése. I. A homunka korelettana Pathogenesis and prevention of occupational diseases Orvosi Hetilap, Budapest 1949, 90/15 (452-456) Tables 5

The water and salt balance was investigated in labourers working at high temperatures, while clearance values were taken into account. An increase in the protein content of the blood was observed in all cases, while the haematocrit values of the blood showed a less constant increase, resulting from the thickening of the blood. The chloride content of the blood had not increased. A protective high salt diet should be administered. The salt depletion can be counteracted during the heaviest work at high temperatures by the administration of 6-7 g/ of NaCl to 500-1,000 ml. water.

Fejes - Budapest (IV, 6)

So: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol 3, No. 1-6

ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.,; DEAK, Pal, dr.

Chronic osteoarthropathy in caisson disease. Orv. hetil. 96 no.24:
658-660 12 June 55

1. A Fovarosi Peterfy Sandor utcai Korhaz--rendelo (igazgato-foorvos: Lendvai Jozsef dr.) rontegenosztalyanak (foorvos: Deak Pal dr.) es az Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet (igasgato: Timar Miklos dr.) Klinikai osztalyanak (osztalyvezeto: Rozsahegyi Istvan dr.) kozlemenye.

(JOINTS, diseases,
osteoarthropathy in caisson dis.)

(BONES, diseases,
osteoarthropathy in caisson dis.)

(DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS,
caisson dis. with osteoarthropathy)

GOMORI, Bela, dr.; ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.

Results of caisson work on the ear. Fulororgegegyogyaszat. 8 no.2:79-
87 Je '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Ful-Orr-Gegeklinikajának
(Igazgató: Varga Gyula dr. egyetemi tanár) és az Országos Munkaegeszsegügyi
Intézetnek (Igazgató: Timár Miklós dr.) közleménye.
(EAR dis) (MENIERE'S DISEASE etiol)
(DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS case reports)

KENEDI, Istvan; ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.

Recent data on the production of ECG deviation in caisson workers
and on the dynamics of cardiac deformities. Magy. Belorv. arch.
15 no.3:99-105 Je '62.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Egészsegügyi Szolgálatá es az Országos
Munkaegészsegügyi Intézet (Igazgató: Timár Miklós dr.) közleménye.
(DECOMPRESSION SICKNESS compl) (HEART DISEASES etiol)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.

Rehabilitation of patients outside of the hospital suffering from the diseases of the extremities (rheumatism, Heine-Medin disease). Munkavedelem 10 no.4/6:36-41 '64.

1. National Institute of Labor Hygiene, Budapest.

ROZSAHEGYI, Istvan, dr.

The significance and methods of rehabilitation. Orv. hetil. 103 no.15:
673-677 15 Ap '62.

1. Orszagos Munkaegeszsegugyi Intezet.
(REHABILITATION)

Veterinary Medicine

HUNGARY

HORVATH, Zoltan, Dr, professor, ROZSAHEGYI, Tibor, Dr, adjunctus; Veterinary Medical University, Department of Internal Medicine and Clinic (chairman: HORVATH, Zoltan, Dr, professor, cand. of vet. sci.) (Allatorvostudomanyi Egyetem, Belgyogyaszati Tanszek es Klinika).

"Current Principles of the Diagnosis and Treatment of Indigestio Proventriculorum I. Diagnosis."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 7, Jul 66, pages 289-296.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] The procedure involved in the diagnosis of rumen inactivity is discussed including some complementary methods such as the examination of the rumen contents, the taking of ruminographic records and the use of a ferroscope. In addition to anamnestic data as well as general and detailed clinical examinations, the following conditions are also considered carefully when studying the etiology of the syndrome: fullness and gas content of the forestomach and the results of the rumen content examination (physical condition, pH, infusoria, sedimentation, gas production, cellulose digestion, nitrite binding ability, amount of volatile fatty acids). Special attention is paid to the ruminograms and to the results of ferroscopic examinations. By feeding ensilage alfalfa to

HORVATH, Zoltan, Dr, professor, ROZSAHEGYI, Tibor, Dr, adjunctus, BONYE, Sandor, Dr, assistant professor; Veterinary Medical University, Department of Internal Medicine and Clinic (chairman: HORVATH, Zoltan, Dr, professor, cand. of vet. sci.) (Allatorvostudomanyi Egyetem, Belgyogyaszati Tanszek es Klinika).

"Prevention of Perforative Reticuloperitonitis by Means of a Magnetic Sound."

Budapest, Magyar Allatorvosok Lapja, Vol 21, No 7, Jul 66, pages 302-306.

Abstract: [Authors' English summary modified] After positive ferroscopic findings, a modified Melikszetyan's magnetic bougie that is simple, inexpensive and easy to handle was passed in 76 experimental cattle. In all, 119 sharp metal objects, over 2 cm long and suitable for causing perforation, were removed from 43 animals (56.5 per cent). Probing of short duration was ineffective but 90 metal objects from 26 out of 30 experimental animals were successfully removed by magnetic probing of 24 hours' duration. The effectiveness of the procedure was increased by small doses of parasympathetic stimulants. The procedure was preceded by fasting for 12 hours in every case. The procedure is harmless and can be successfully performed in every animal with the exception of those having esophageal stenosis. Metal

FISCHER, A.; GERO, S.; ROZSAHEGYI, I.; SELLEI, C.

Pathogenesis and prevention of occupational diseases. III. Effect of work in conditions of extreme heat upon the locomotor apparatus.
Orv.hetil. 91 no.32:982-985 6 Aug 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Second Internal Clinic (Director--Dr.Professor Imre Haynal),
Budapest University and Matyas Rakosi Steel and Metallurgical In-
ternational Fair Plant Dispensary (Head Physician--Dr.Istvan Roz-
sahegyi).

KRIVAN, Pal, dr.; ROZSAVOLGYI, Janos

Andesite tuffite index plane from the Upper Pleistocene (KissMurm)
loess profiles in Hungary. Foldt kozl 94 no.2:257-265 Ap-Je '64

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